#### Business Notices.

How THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS! OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKER.
\$300,000.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

\$300.000.

MILWAUKEE, January 1, 1861.

GREATS: HEREING & Co., New-York.

GREATS: I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City
Safe. It was in the fifth story and fell a distance of fifty feet, and
remained in the fire forty-two hours. One of the castors and
plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of
the Safe, if it had been any other but Herringer's, I should have
said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was
manifested by svery oue to see it opened, and various opinions
expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered
to bet that if any water had run indde of it, that it had formed
itse. Another said, Herringer's were good, but no safe could
stand that fall and fire. It contained a large amount of orders,
bonds, mettages, assessment rolls etc., valued at over \$300,000.

Everything was in just as good order as when put in except a
saight discoloration by steam.

Yours, truly,

Lansing Bonnell.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes, though so often tested,
Neutral Park to save their contents.

NEVER FAIL to save their contents.

HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.

FARRILL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A large sasortment of second-hand Safes of a variety of makers, having been taken in part pay for HERRING's, will be sold cheap.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIOES. WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
OFTEN DAILY BY
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The opera HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver, and excretory organs is singularly scothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits, and purifies them. Dyspepsis in all its formyields to its cordial and invigorating properties, and it is recommended to mothers enfectbled by the duties and cares of maternity, as the asfest and best tonic they can possibly use. In althe crists of female life it will be found enthemity useful, and
aged persons will derive much more benefit from its use than ordinary stimulants. Such has been the popularity of this limittable preparation that a host of imitators and counter-feiters have
aprung up in various parts of the country, in the hope to profit
by imposing upon the public, against which we caution all to see
that every bottle they buy has the fac simile of the proprietors'
written signature on the label, and the words, "Dr. J. Hostetters Stomach Bitters." blown in the glass, and stamped in the
cap covering the cork. Also notice our note of hand on the bottom of the engraved label. All these marks we give to secure
purchasers against imposition.

THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WERSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Drungists.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CRIEBRATED NOISELESS SEVING-MACRINES.
No. 496 Broadway, N. Y.
TRUSSES.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS

office, No. 2 Vesey st. (Astor House), opposite the church. Slik Elastic Stockings for Varicose Veins, Shoulder Braces and Sup-portors, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 barchay st. Sold'and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH
Gives à beautiful finish to the Linea.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong. "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

Skates of all kinds from 25 cents to \$25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody. Parior Skates.

We make a specialty of Skates.

CONOVER & WALKER Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Brohdway, between Grand and Broome-sts.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE accurate timekeepers in the world. SPRENT & Co., No. 487 Broadway.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. He notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business letters should to all cases be addressed to Tan Naw-

YORK TAIBUNE.
We connect undertake to roturn rejected Communications.

The Tribune Almanac for 1861. This popular annual will be ready in a few days. In order to publish the Election Returns as full as possi-

ble, delay has been unavoidable. The mails for Europe, by the steamship Fulton, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The Republicans held a caucus at Washington yesterday, at which there were eighty members present. The consultation lasted three hours. The proceedings were private.

Mr. McClure, who passed through Pittsburgh last night on his way from Springfield, positively asserts that no Cabinet appointment for Pennsylvania had been absolutely determined upon.

Gov. Jackson of Missouri has opened his administration by an inaugural address, in which he justifies secession, and recommends the suspension of specie payments. He has hopes of preserving the Union, however, not by Congressional compromises, but by amending the Constitution so as to protect Slavery in the Territories. That being granted, and every runaway slave being caught and returned, he is willing to stay in the Union.

The "Day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer," advised by Mr. Buchanan, and commended by Governor Morgan, was duly observed yesterday in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and surrounding places. The Courts and public offices were closed, newspapers suspended publication, stores were for the most part shut up as if for Sunday, and the churches were thronged by the curious and devout. Most of our city pastors indulged in comments upon the exciting events of the day.

The Pony Express, with California dates of the 22d uit., passed Fort Kearney on Thursday night. The steamer Sonora sailed on the 21st ult. for Panama with \$1,467,119 43 in treasure. The President's Message and proceedings in Congrees had caused some anxiety with regard to national affairs. The entire press discussed the question with much seriousness. There is some talk of a Pacific Republic if the South secedes but a vast majority of the people go for pre-serving the Union. The Legislature of Washington Territory was in session. Paul K. Hubbs had been chosen President of the Council. The Douglas Democrats have a majority in the Council, and a plurality in the House. An attempt had been made to burn Victoria. Senator Nesmith, and T. J. Dryer, who casts the vote of Oregon in the Electoral College, have arrived in

Our dispatches inform us that Gov. Pickens of South Carolina has divided the duties of the executive administration among his Council, pretty much after the manner of the Washington Cabinet. The Convention yesterday appointed the following delegates to the General Congress: Hon. T. J. Wither, L. M. Keitt, W. W. Boyce, James Cheenut, jr., R. B. Rhett., jr., R. W. Barnwell, and C. G. Meminger. Con-siderable excitement was caused at Norfolk by the report that four companies of soldiers at Fortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston. The Brooklyn was receiving coals and getting ready for a cruise. It was supposed that her ation was Charleston. The report that the forts at Savannah had been seized, is confirmed. The revenue cutter Dobbin was also seized, but the Governor ordered her to be returned to the Government. The U. S. Arsenal at Mobile, containing large quantities of munitions, was tahen by the city troops at daylight yesterday. It was said that Fort Morgan was also taken.

MB. LINCOLN'S CABINET. The latest information which has reached us respecting the composition of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet indicates that the various Departments will

probably be filled about as follows:
State......WILLIAM H. SEWARD of New-York. ral...EDWARD BATES of Missonri War ...... SIMON CAMERON of Pennsylvania ......ROBERT E. SCOTT of Virginia. P. M. General ... GIDEON WELLES of Connection

Mr. Seward and Mr. Bates have both accented the positions which have been offered them. With regard to the other gentlemen named, we are not aware that either of them has yet received a positive appointment, nor indeed, with regard to Messrs. Scott and Graham, do we know how far the negotiations have proceeded. Of these gentlemen, the first is a liberal Whig of Virginia, and a thorough-going Union man; the second was Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinent of Mr. Fillmore, and was the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1852, on the same ticket with Gen. Scott.

With regard to Mr. Cameron, it has been reorted for some days past that the Treasury had positively been offered him, but we are able to affirm that this is a mistake. Mr. Lincoln has, we presume, been led to the determination to invite him to a place in the Cabinet; but we imagine that, in any letters that may have been written by Mr. Lincoln on the subject, no decided indication has been given as to the particular portfolio which he may desire him to accept.

As for Mr. Chase, there can be no question that his appointment to the Treasury would be hailed by the whole country with unanimous approval. He is not only one of the very ablest, but one of the purest statesmen of the Union, and in extricating the State of Ohio from the financial complications consequent upon the collapse of 1857, he exhibited precisely the talents and qualities which are now needed at the head of the Treasury Department. We shall rejoice if the report of his selection for the office proves correct.

Though our advices lead us to suppose that Mr. Welles of Connecticut will be the Postmaster-General, we learn that it is possible that Mr. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts may be appointed to that place instead of Mr. Welles. Either of these gentlemen is abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

MR. BOBINSON'S PROPOSITION. The Hon. Lucius Robinson of Chemung has

ubmitted to the Assembly of our State the following Preamble and Joint Resolves, looking to a settlement of our Federal troubles:

a settlement of our Federal troubles:

Whereas, The government of the Territories has long been a disturbing element in our National councils, and has of late given rise to political divisions that appear to admit of no compromise, and to threaten the integrity of the Union—one party insisting that the General Government shall protect Slavery in the Territories, another that it shall probability and still another that it shall not interfere one way or the other:

And whereas, all parties leval to the Constitution and Union spree that each State has the sole and exclusive power of determining its own domestic institutions:

Therefore, to the end that this impediment to our National harmony be forever removed.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence, after the adgrission of Kansas as a State on her present application, to divide all the remaining territory on as to form two States, to be admitted as States of this Union so soon as their inhabitants there of shall adopt State Constitutions, Republican in form.

Resolved, tif the Senate concur), That these resolutions, with the vots of this Legislature thereon, be forthwith transmitted to the Covernor of this State, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States of this Union.

-We propose to consider this project on its merits, as dispassionately as though no Chicago or other Platform had ever existed.

If all the remaining territory of the United States, after the admission of Kansas, is to be formed into two States, it is morally certain that the line drawn by Congress separating these two States will be run due east and west, and either exactly, or very nearly, on the parallel of 36 30'. In other words, the present Territory of New-Mexico (substantially) will constitute one of the States contemplated by Mr. Robinson, while Utah and the Washoe region, so much of the Territory of Kansas as is excluded from the Territory of Minnesota which was excluded from the State of like name in its formation and is known to its white inhabitants as Dakotah, will

form the other. Now, the Territory of New-Mexico, including he long stretch of arid, sandy but auriferous and argentiferous desert known as Arizona, has for at least eight years been in training for a Slave State. Its civil officers have been mainly taken from Slave States for their known devotion o the Slavery Propaganda; its military officers have taken slaves thither as personal servants and now hold them there in Slavery; and its Territorial Legislature has been induced by these Federa and Military officers, with their contractor and other satellites, to pass one of the most strocious Slave laws ever known. New-Mexico. under Pro-Slavery Federal influences, has been transformed from a Free into a Slave Territory; and the People who elected Mr. Lincoln Pres ident have fondly hoped that those influence vere to be hereafter exerted to win her back o Freedom. Let Mr. Rencher be replaced at Santa Fé as Governor by an able and wise Free-State man: let "Sheriff Jones" of Kansas e superseded as collector of customs at Tueson y another Free State man; and so on throughout: and we shall very probably be in condition, two or three years hence, to appeal to Popular Sovereignty in New-Mexico on the great National ssue. But to do so at this time seems to us very unfair and unfaithful. The People of New-Mexico and Arizona have never heard our side of the question; they have no single Republican press and never had one; we do not know that single decided Republican resides within their orders; they have never heard us; they do not know us; they have heard of us only from our bitter, unscrupulous enemies. We plead for at least a fair hearing before Republicans shall vote that the tremendous issue of Freedom or Slavery for the future tillers and miners of that vast re gion shall be submitted to the decision of that intensely ignorant, degraded, and now bitterly prejudiced population. Grant that the popular arbitrament is the true one, and we still insist that we ought to be allowed to argue the question before it shall be irrevocably decided against us. For Slavery, once estab

lished, allows no discussion of its own character

or merits; even the present Territorial law, in

the hands of Pro-Slavery judges, would suppress and punish Anti-Slavery speeches under the head of "inciting slaves to rebellion or insurrection."

We ask candid men who are not Republicans to

say whether it would be fair to force this great

for our adversaries will take care that it be

both prompt and irreversible—just when our side is reaching a position from which we may hope

issue to an immediate and irrevocable deci-

for liberty and opportunity to argue it.

Slavery if the issue be so forced upon us; but but we shall consider the struggle a desperate one and feel that Republicans ought not to have forced us to enter upon it under such manifest disadvantages.

-Now let us turn to the more northern State which Mr. Robinson proposes to constitute:

Take down a map of the United States, and trace the Arkaneas and its tributaries above the mouth of Pawace Fork, the upper half of the Smoky Hill and the Republican, the entire valley of the Platte with all its branches, the immense valley of the Missouri above the mouth of the Platte, with a triffing exception in Western Iowa: cross the Rocky Mountains and add nearly or quite every foot of what is known as Utab-itself larger than the original thirteen States-and you have the region which Mr. Robinson proposes to erect into a single Statea State embracing considerably more than one million square miles-a State twenty times the size of New-York. But its size is not conclusive-were so much of its area as invites settle ment confined to one corner of this vast area, it would not be an impossible State. But this region has already not less than four distinct centers of population, separated by wild, sterile, all but impassable deserts each hundreds of miles in extent. Thus Nebraska, including what we have designated Dakotah, has already a civilized population of some thirty or forty thousand, which must in time increase to millions; but while these be separated by hundreds of miles of sterile desolation from the Mormon settlements around and south of Salt Lake; while the Rocky Mountains are already peopled by scores of thousands of adventurous miners, who will soon be hundreds of thousands-yet still utterly separated at once in pursuits, in interests, in modes of life, alike from the tillers of Nebrasks on the one hand and those of Utah on the other. But, passing westward from the Salt Lake region, you cross hundreds of miles of utter sterility and houselessness till you strike the streams rushing down from the Sierra Nevada to be lost in the sands at their eastern base; and here you find another community of thirty or forty thousands-soon to be swelled to hundreds of thousands and ultimately to millions-of active, enterprising miners, who look toward the Pacific for the supply of their varied wants, and regard a journey to Salt Lake as more to be dreaded than a trip via San Francisco to New-York. Is it possible that Mr. Robinson can have considered this Washoe region, the Utah of the Mormous, the Rocky Mountain or "Pike's Peak" gold country, the valleys of the upper Arkansas, Republican and Smoky Hill, the Platte country, and all the upper Missouri region, as calculated to form one homogeneous State ! Where is to be its capital! From what point shall the inhabitants of these diverse communities receive the law and its interpretation? Are States mere bubbles, blown and dispelled by the breath of legislators ? Suppose the capital of this State fixed at Salt Lake City, or at South Pass, or at Denver, how would Mr. Robinson, as a lawyer practicing at Omaha or in Washoe, like to have one of his thousand dellar cases appealed from the district to the Supreme Court sitting in that central city! Or, if he could stand it, has he no mercy on his

We appeal to practical men. If it be necess sary [to what '] to make a State two thousand miles long, should not its parts have some natural coherence, or at least some reciprocal accessibility? Must it be so carved out that its popu lation shall be nearly all on its circumference hardly any near its center? States are presumed to be made in accordance with the wishes and interests of their inhabitants: but do we not all know that this one is put together with an eye single to external necessities and supposed perils -that we are urged to cross-file Dakotah dpon Utah, Nebraska on Washoe, purely to keep South Carolina and Georgia from pitching into and flog-ging the rest of us? And if the making of so ncongruous and unwieldy a State be bad in itself, is not the reason for making it still worse

If it were desirable to carve up all the present territory of the United States into embryo or provisional States, the natural division would nanifestly be nearly this:

1. Nebraska, reaching north to White Earth River and west to the forks of the Platte: 2. Dakotah, embracing all north and northwest of the above; 3. Idaho, or the Rocky Mountains and the

Plains for say a hundred miles on each side: 4. Utah, or the Mormon settlements in th Great Basin, with all that fairly pertains thereto; 5. Washoe, or the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, with the region stretching one to two

undred miles eastward from their base; 6. New-Mexico, including all the valley of the

upper Rio Grande; 7. Arizona, or the valleys of the Gila and Colo-

If these were duly marked off as embryo States, and either organized as Territories now are or authorized to elect officers for themselves, it would then be time for those who choose it to vote that they shall be admitted with or without Slavery as they shall see fit, whenever they shall duly apply, having the requisite population This is the point aimed at in all the projects of compromise; but we know not another that attains it so awkwardly, and at such cost to the people more immediately interested, as does that of Mr. Robinson.

### DIVORCE.

Mr. Ramsey, of our State Senate, would like to have our laws so amended that Divorce shall e granted to actual residents of five years' standing who may prove three years, "willfu "desertion" or one year's "cruel and inhuman treatment." In other words: a husband and wife who have grown tired of each other may be divorced upon proof that either of them went to California, or Europe, or the Indica, three years ago, and has not yet returned; or that, though they have continued to live together, they hav eccasionally indulged in the conjugal endearnents of hard words, hair-pulling, poker-brandish ing, plate-throwing, &c., &c., for the space o welve months or more. The policy of our State with regard to Divorce was settled many years ago, and we think well settled, Doubtless, there are cases of individual hardship that such an act as Mr. Ramsey proposes would tend to alleviate; but we cannot doubt that such individual relie would be purchased at the cost of much general evil. If a man and woman choose to live together during pleasure, or so long as they shall mutually find advantage in so doing, that is one thing; but Marriage is quite another, and we

other. To invoke the gravest sanctions of to this mission, its fate is sealed, and it will Church and State upon a public engagement to "take each other for better, for worser," and "live together till death do part," and then substitute for this solemn compact quite another one, which three years' separation or one year's quarreling shall serve to fulfill and satisfy, is not the thing. We insist that those who want to come together and separate on the terms suggested by Mr. Ramsey shall so publicly stipulate in their contract and ceremony of union, and let those who prefer the good old way continue to walk therein, being married absolutely for life as at present. Let every tub stand on its own

DISEASE AND REMEDY. If any State of this Confederacy possessed the ower to force upon another any one of its peculiar institutions, and were to persist for half century in doing so, no great foresight would be needed to predict a social convulsion. If Utah forced polygamy on Massachusetts, the blood of the Puritans would quickly rise to boiling heat. If Illinois were to violently engraft her wild-cat currency on the anti-shinplaster Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, her people would reënact the madpess of her old whisky insurrection. If the slavebreeding concubinage of Virginia were required to be made an institution of New-York, it would be expelled at the point of the bayonet. So, if the policy of any one section should be set up as the arbitrary code for the whole, dwarfing its growth, impoverishing its people by destroying its industry, and subjecting its whole commerce. trade, and manufactures to constant and ruinous vibrations, common sense would teach the majority that the cause of this destructive uncertainty must be removed. No matter whether i be polygamy, wild-cat banking, or slave-breeding. the suffering section must be freed from its unnatural bondage, and the evil influence kept within the bounds of that section where it orig insted. States and sections may have polities o their own, which others will cheerfully permit them to enjoy, but no forcing must be permitted to compel dissentients to adopt them. A peculiar institution is in terms a sectional one-pecu liar there-but exceptional elsewhere.

In 1823, under the Free Trade dominion forced on the nation by the Slave Power, agriculture was absolutely bankrupt. In Ohio, wheat was less than 20 cents a bushel, flour at Pittsburgh was \$1 25 a barrel, farms were everywhere sacrificed by the Sheriff, manufactures were rooted out, and thousands of operatives were starving. In 1824, that Power conceded a small measure of protection, but it was wrung from it with the utmost difficulty. Yet, though very imperfect, it saved the country from utter ruin changing an average specie export of \$2,500,000 to an average import of \$1,000,000 annually, during the four following years. Four years later, the Slave Power was compelled to yield further protection as the only means of discharging the public debt. That whole debt was paid within five years, yet the import of specie went on increasing, while the balance of trade was not less than \$10,000,000 annually, in our favor. In 1832, jealous of the Northern prosperity, the Slave Power invented nullification to destroy protection. It terrified the North into submission, and the compromise tariff of 1833 was enacted. This quickly brought back the disastrous times of 1823 but with treble aggravation. The national industry was paralyzed—none but lawyers and sheriffs grew rich, while every one else became poor. Bankruptcy was universal. The country, roused in 1840 by its intolerable sufferings, drove the Slave Power from office, escaped from \$400,000,000 of indebtedness by a bankrupt law, and again wrung from its unwilling tyrant the tariff of 1842. The same general revival followed, until the same Slave Power destroyed it by the destructive tariff of 1846.

Look now at the present embarrassment, and the same potent agency for evil will be seen to predominate. It is the parent of every panic every bank suspension, every national insolvency. We are as much its slaves as the plantation chattel. It has forced upon the hitherto timid North its leprous policy, with the merciless rigor of an unmitigated despotism, and we are cowards all if patiently permitting its continuance No mitigation of its unyielding selfishness has ever been voluntarily granted. If it seemed to yield something in one place, it was only to grasp a more in another. It has debauched the pres and pulpit even beyond the limit of its lawful locality, suppressed free speech, and demoralized the public conscience everywhere within its poisonous atmosphere. The Government it has made a hissing and an astonishmen to the world, filling the high places with its perjured conspirators, until the wrath of an outraged people has driven them out. It has deliberately plotted the overthrow of the Constitution it had sworn to uphold. It is now in league with traitors who are in open rebellion. Itself at last in a minority, it is now conspiring for the destruction of the nation because it can no longer domineer over it, if not to hide, in the confusio of a general wreck, the hidden evidence of vilainies whose living counterparts have already made the country aghast with astonishment. On day, all Northern commerce, industry, and wealth are suddenly laid prostrate, that Free-Trade may minister to the demands of Slavery. Another that it shall still be master, though driven out by public acclamation. Such has been the rui wrought within the Northern hive by this despotion agency during forty years, that the losses would purchase the liberty of every slave on the continent. How much more its repressive action ha served to intercept its profit, it would be impossible to calculate. Taking either view of it blighting influence, it is time the Slave Power be driven back within its own municipal limits, there alone to grow and fester, or there to perish be fore the sure ordering of Divine Providence.

Henceforth, the true cause of these repeated national calamities ought to be so plain that he who runs may read. Having discovered it common sense will teach us that it must be re moved. The North and West can have no continuous peace until this is done. Now is the time to do it. Agriculture must henceforth be permitted to gather its harvests with assurance of a market free from panic. Manufacturing must be no longer liable to sudden insolvency from the selfishness of this hereditary enemy The Slave Power must have no further exten sion, but be strictly limited to the States which it has already desolated. To accomplish the great work of national emancipation from its controlling grasp on our prosperity, is the peculiar mission of the Republican party. Let it stand up unterrified to the work,

live in history as a mere political eccentricity. profuse of promises, and perfectly able to keep them, but handed over to infamy by the unimagined cowardice or venality of its representative men by whom it was betrayed.

### BICKLEY, K. G. C. MILITARY MIS-We have missed Bickley. Last Summer, he

was engaged in the ponderous undertaking of raising ten millions, or twenty millions, or some such bagatelle, of bullion. Last Summer, his red eye was fixed fiercely upon Mexico. Last Summer, he was sounding an alarm, and calling the brave and only brave to rally around him on the banks of some river with a Spanish name. We next expected to hear of him reveling in the halls of the Montezumas, as jolly and as victorious as Bacchus in India. Singular to relate although Bickley has turned up, it isn't in Mexico at all. This is odd. Neither is he in jail, which is odder. He seems to have had a fore boding that the fun and the fighting were to be nearer home, and the bloodshed of the domestic variety; and he has, therefore, desperately restrained his legs and has not marched to Mexico at all. He is, we hear, encamped somewhere in the vicinity of Jackson, Mississippi-probably in some tavern, to the proprietor of which we hereby extend the assurance of our distinguished sympathy. But Knight George is still as active and chivalrous as ever; and still he pants as hotly to belligerate. He has postponed his in tended massacre of Mexicans, and will, Mars willing, devote his whole mind to the extirpation of Abolitionists. He has offered himself and his blade and his revolver and his powder-horn and his bullet-mould, and his twenty thousand Knights of the Golden Circle, with their blades revolvers, powder-horns and bullet-moulds, to the excellent J. J. Pettus, Governor of Missis sippi; and in behalf of that Commonwealth Bickley and Bickley's Braves will spend and be spent, shoot and be shot, salve and be salved, advance, rnn, conquer or be conquered as th fortune of war may decree. The personal force of Gen. George Bickley, K

G. C., is estimated by that warrior at twenty thousand men. Yet, with that moderation which is so becoming in the General, he "tenders the services of twenty thousand men, or such less "number as the erigencies of the case may re-"quire." There is something remarkably charming in this way of statistically devoting one's self and one's soldiers to the rescue of a friendly power. "Here we are," says Gen. George K G. C. Bickley, speaking through the mouth of V. D. Groner, Commander of the First Virginia Regiment of the Knights of the Golden Circle and Secretary of the Board of Advisement-"here we are, twenty thousand, thirty thousand, ten thousand, five thousand, two thou sand five hundred, one thousand two hundred and fifty-any number you please to designate. however small-here we are, very much at 'your service." "All we ask," he continues is-the regular army rations." Well, nothin could be more generous. Soldiers must eat: even Knights of the Golden Circle are not ma gicians, albeit their title has a magical squint, but do bite, masticate, swallow, and to the best of their ability digest, just like other wortals. Therefore, for "rations" does Gen. George stipulate, trusting to the eleemosynary emotions of Gov. Pettus for that sine qua non of the Southern soldier, viz: the cocktail. Such modesty, valor, devotion, self-sacrifice, and exceeding willingness to be supported by the State of Mississippi, argue on the part of Sir George, either great generosity or grievous impecuniosity. We have heard of wretches, who, to save themselves from starvation, broke into jail; and we trust that it is a brave heart and not an empty abdomen which impels Sir George to this surrender of himself and his forces. Perhaps it will diminish the anxiety of the sympathetic reader to consider that the army of Sir George consists tually and at this moment of himself and his secretary. The twenty thousand, forty thousand, ten thousand troops, be the same more or less but principally less, exist thus far upon ideal muster-rolls. Possibly Knight George reckons himself at fifteen thousand men, and his Esquire at five thousand. Should this prove to be so, it is evident that the State of Mississippi could not possibly make a better bargain; for though these two might, and unquestionably would, in the field, accomplish the work of twenty thousand, yet, when the sword and bayonet yielded to the knife and fork, neither Bickley nor Secretary Groner could possibly manage the victual which before the twenty thousand, would with velocity vanish. Wherefore, we advise Gov. J. J. Pettu to elose the contract at once We suppose that Knight Bickley hardly reads

The Express : but if he does he will find that he is preparing himself for a hempen exodus from this world. When the great wars begin, according to The Express, "some men will become "murderers, some from the fury of the times, and some as being the only protection to their own "lives." This is not too grammatical, nor is the sense of it dazzlingly clear. A man who simply "protects his own life" has not usually been esteemed "a murdeter;" but we live in an age of great moral discoveries. Bickley must not be discouraged. He will be hanged, if at all, in excellent and numerous company. He may possibly have the honor of a co-strangulation with Major-General Schnierle-ve hope he is as brave as his name is unpronounceable—who has author ized the erection of a most redoubtable redoubt pierced for three eighteen pounders, at Beaufort He may possibly make his valedictory struggle with Mr. De Bow, who as thrown aside his slate and pencil and is already quoting poetry in print in this alarmingly original manner

## " - who know tleir rights,

-Still, we would not at the outset discourage hese martial spirits. To be sure, it is a little to be regretted that the Iberators of the South should commence their career by stealing their ammunition, and by what may be called the grand larceny of a revenue cutter. But neces sity knows no law; and a man who is bent upon ommitting a murder will lot be much more severely blamed for furtively paying his respects to a hen-roost. In for a penny, as the adage could not wait to see if peace, under a Republican President, were possible. They have in on-State chosen, and in other States are threatening to choose anarchy, bloodshed and famine. Unheeding hint or caution, they seem resolutely bent on self-destruction. But if they have a friend in the world it is he who kindly warns then shall certainly try to save New-Mexico from object to any legal confusion of one with the and it will assuredly be done. But if now false against this feverish folly of treason.

#### OUR TAXES FOR 1861.

The estimates for the support of the City and County Government of New-York in 1861, according to the report submitted by the Controller last evening to the Board of Aldermen, will foot up to \$11.052.648, or \$1,294,141 more than those of the year 1860. Deduct from this amount the income of the city and county, \$466,100, and we have \$10,730,726 68, to be raised by taxation. The levy is distributed thus: \$2,108,635 32 for State taxes. \$2,268,787 for the support of the Police, and County Government, and \$6.819 .-404 for the City Government, including interest on the public debt. The Controller advises the Common Council to scrutinize the items, and see if they may be reduced without detriment to the public interest. Let us look over the list. and designate some of the more extravagant appropriations.

We don't believe the city will require \$350,000 worth of Belgian pavement; \$37,000 is a big item for the Board of Health to swallow: \$10,000 for cleaning markets, as at present performed, is a swindle, the offal and garbage being left to rot in the adjacent streets, instead of being removed according to the terms of the appropriation; a responsible offer having been made to clean the streets for less than \$200,000. \$300,000 is a large estimate; City Contingencies at \$60,000 is an excessive item, and unless we are to have another Japanese reception, we do not see any occasion for it whatever, since the the Street Department takes \$10,000. law \$20,000, City Inspector \$25,000, Mayor \$35,000 Comptroller \$12,500, Croton Aqueduct Board \$4,000, making the total for Contingencies \$166,500.

The expenses of the Mayor's office, as enumerated, are for advertising, postage, telegraphing. cartage, expressing, interpreter, messengers and copvists, and for killing dogs, \$35,000, (or \$20,-000 more than last year). Salaries of the Mayor and clerks \$13,000; total \$48,000. Of late years, the expenses of this office have increased fourfold under Mr. Wood; a little curtailment might be effected "without detriment to the public " service "

Deficiencies of taxes, in 1859, to be made up this year amount to \$160,000, a large amount of which arises from remissions of taxes in behalf of political favorites by the Common Council. This is an evil which ought to be abated; Charter Election expenses \$45,000, is just \$25,000 more than last year; the Fire Department, for salaries, takes \$37,000; repairs and new machines, \$100,-000, or \$40,000 more than last year (to say nothing of real estate, which foots up \$40,000 more). Something might be done in the way of reorganizing and cheapening this cumbrous department; it is yearly swelling its expenses out of all proportions. The squalid little blotches, mispamed parks, about the city, will cost \$30,000 to keep up, which is an increase of \$9,000 upon last year; for building two additional "parks," in Fourth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, \$12,000, a charge which ought to fall exclusively upon the property benefited. We don't believe \$100,000 worth of new street opening will be done this year: \$75,000 for printing and advertising for the Common Council is about two-thirds more than that business ought to cost; especially when the printing of all the other Departments is set down at \$20,000.

The subject of salaries needs a thorough overhauling. Let us glance at the list. Saiaries of the Common Council and their subordinates. \$74,550, of which we doubt if the Legislature allows more than the salaries of the clerks and subordinates. Department of Finance, \$99,748; Street Department, \$84,887; Croton Aqueduct, \$32,810; Counsel to Corporation and subordinates, \$28,000; City Inspector, \$112,863-a wholly useless and wasteful expenditure, since the sanitary police, at less than a tithe of the cost, have done the bulk of the work of this department, and can do the whole much more efficiently than it is now done; Commissioners of Health, \$4,250, sinecures of no earthly use cept to furnish places to political friends; Unsafe Building Officers, \$13,000; Assessors, \$7,000; City Courts, \$113,000, to say nothing of Fire Department, Mayor's Office, and other branches of the public service. What a formidable array of salaried offices, and yet they are increasing in number and amount steadily every year, till, ere long, every tenth man will hold ffice under the city. Repairs to our wharves, piers, and slips, are very sadly needed, but we doubt if a quarter of a million of dollars has ever been spent upon them in one year yet.

Thus we have glanced at the leading items in the proposed tax levy, and can only echo the remark of the Controller, that, "In view of the large increase in the appropriations required by this "exhibit, and of the present financial embarrase-"ment of the country," this enormous tax bill ought to be very materilly curtailed.

### HANGING.

Our last Legislature tried to replace Hanging by Imprisonment for Life as the penalty of most crimes hitherto esteemed capital, though leaving death to be inflicted at discretion in cases of aggravated homicide. The effect of this change has been to double the number of convictions for such homicide in this City, and to render such conviction easy and morally certain, where it formerly was difficult and precarious. We believe the proportion of convictions to crimes under this act has been and will be twice as great as formerly. But certain of our higher judges have held that the new act inadvertently repealed the provision of the preëxisting code whereby Hanging was prescribed as the mode of execution, without specifying any mode of inflicting death, so that convictions of murder in the first degree become inoperative. We regard this as a groundless cavil, prompted by hostility to the object and scope of the new law, the intent of the Legislature being clear beyond question; but, whatever its validity, it is one very easily obviated. Any good lawyer in either House can draw a bill is twenty lines that will obviate all the difficulties yet started with regard to the execution of the act of 1860, taxing the ingenuity of the judges to invent new ones. And this, we hold, is precisely what should now be done, giving the act of 1890 a fair chance to be tested by experience, in conformity to the well-known intentions of its au-

Of course, the Legislature has power to do quite otherwise. It may repeal the act of 1860 outright; but that will not dispose of the controversy. The opponents of the Death Penalty will justly say, "You have not dared to give our theory a fair chance; you have killed it by a "side-blow; you have raised a false issue on a "alleged oversight of the Legislature of 1860, and thereupon forced a snap-judgment in favor